

# Converting Colors

XYZ(53.1621, 76.1373, 80.6557)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(53.1621, 76.1373, 80.6557)  
contains.

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# Color

**XYZ(53.2448, 76.2134,  
81.0116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CF9DE
RGB	108, 249, 222
RGB Percent	42%, 98%, 87%
CMY	0.5765, 0.0235, 0.1294
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.11, 0.02
HSL	169°, 92%, 70%
HSV	169°, 57%, 98%
XYZ	53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116
YIQ	203.7630, -75.3690, -38.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

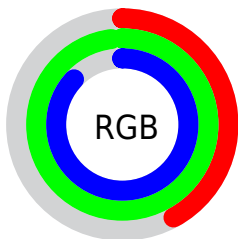
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 186, 249
Decimal	7141854
CIE Lab	89.96, -44.54, 1.46
CIE LCh	90, 44.565, 178.124
Yxy	76.2134, 0.2530, 0.3621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285331934 (0xFF6CF9DE)
YUV	203.7630, 8.9908, -83.9842
Hunter-Lab	87.3003, -43.9076, 6.0912

# Details

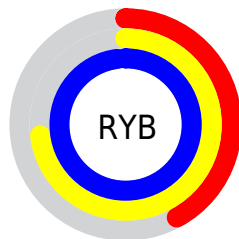
The XYZ color **53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **48.8052, 32.6162, 26.6476**, and the grayscale version is **57.2260, 60.2062, 65.5645**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.3876, 87.2860, 107.7458**, and **26.3898, 40.7806, 43.0398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0082, 74.6196, 77.5721**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.3684, 78.2661, 84.5903**.

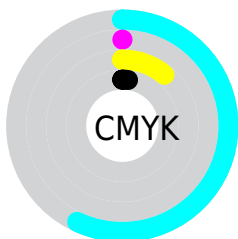
# Distribution



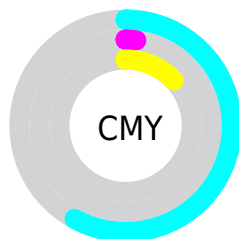
- Red (42%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 53.2448, 76.2134,  
81.0116


 53.2448, 76.2134,  
81.0116


389.4691,  
482.0779, 518.1319


 38.2265, 56.6075,  
60.0201


 94.1279, 128.0285,  
136.6113

 26.3365, 40.6902,  
43.0094


 120.7234,  
161.0065, 172.0565

 17.2096, 28.0771,  
29.5611


 151.9087,  
199.2107, 213.1568

 10.4803, 18.3838,  
19.2564

188.0491,  
243.0254, 260.3306

 5.7832, 11.2259,  
11.6770

229.5100,  
292.8351, 313.9964

 2.7531, 6.2190,  
6.4043

276.6567,

 1.0246, 2.9787,

349.0242, 374.5729

3.0197

329.8546,  
411.9770, 442.4785

0.0000, 1.1206,  
1.1047

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

53.2448, 76.2134,  
81.0116

53.2448, 76.2134,  
81.0116

50.0082, 74.6196,  
77.5721

57.3684, 78.2661,  
84.5903

47.5762, 73.4365,  
74.2623


62.4394, 80.8034,  
88.3068

45.8617, 72.6214,  
71.0788

68.5207, 83.8592,  
92.1665


44.7530, 72.1165,  
68.0158

75.6675, 87.4623,  
96.1726

 44.4570, 71.9859,  
67.0063

 83.9313, 91.6390,  
100.3284

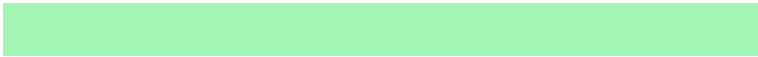
 92.4686, 95.9546,  
104.5951

 93.1669, 96.2339,  
108.2723

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



55.8824, 76.2134, 54.8677



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



55.3006, 76.2134, 115.0282

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



82.9010, 76.2134, 148.8906



84.2232, 76.2134, 41.3580

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



48.8052, 32.6162, 26.6476

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



92.7951, 76.2134, 57.5222



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



91.9789, 76.2134, 119.3616

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



71.7467, 76.2134, 159.6808



95.7660, 76.2134, 84.9870



73.1348, 76.2134, 35.8827



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



59.1859, 76.2134, 136.9125



95.7660, 76.2134, 84.9870



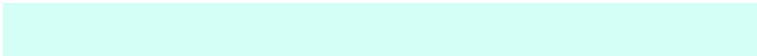
87.5350, 76.2134, 45.4810

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



53.2470, 76.2164, 81.0134



79.5525, 92.1619, 101.3479



46.7706, 74.0881, 26.0241



16.6848, 19.5535, 21.5081



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



53.2470, 76.2164, 81.0134



52.3620, 78.5588, 81.3653



45.5257, 54.5108, 97.7481



17.6149, 19.5482, 21.4386



23.8468, 38.5517, 36.1324



2.2440, 3.5847, 3.5327



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



48.8052, 32.6162, 26.6476



47.3106, 28.4678, 19.1628



52.7305, 43.1334, 19.7352



17.3804, 17.2795, 18.5930



21.2325, 10.9087, 2.6666

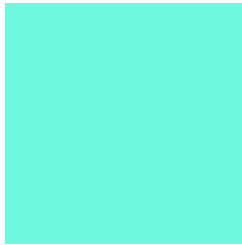


2.0015, 1.0243, 0.4311



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

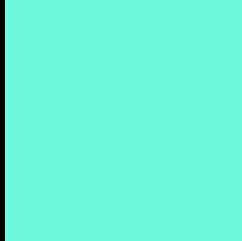
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

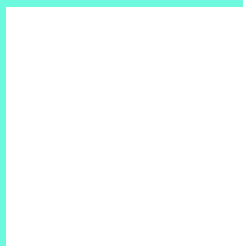
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**XYZ 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116.



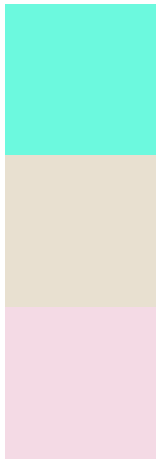
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 53.2448, 76.2134,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116

### Protanopia

71.3195, 75.0212, 70.3961

### Deuteranopia

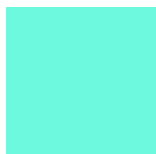
76.5225, 75.0330, 84.5784



## Tritanopia

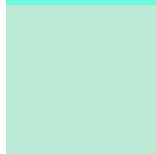
61.8654, 75.6284, 105.9448

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



## Protanomaly

61.6427, 73.6467, 73.9171



## Deuteranomaly

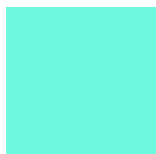
64.2525, 73.1317, 82.6809



## Tritanomaly

58.3816, 75.8065, 96.3491

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116



## Achromatopsia

57.3938, 60.3827, 65.7568



## Achromatomaly

53.7133, 64.3246, 71.2129

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(108, 249, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 249, 222)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 249, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 249, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(108, 249, 222) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 249, 222) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 249, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 249, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 249, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 249,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 53.2448, 76.2134, 81.0116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 249, 222) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
249, 222) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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